A NEW SPECIES OF *SCUTELLARIA* (LAMIACEAE) FROM GUERRERO, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Scutellaria petersonae* B.L. Turner & J.L. Reveal is described from the state of Guerrero, Mexico. It is closely related to *S. hintoniana* of the section Crassipedes, but amply distinct.

RESUMEN

Se describe una nueva especie, *Scutellaria petersonae* B.L. Turner & J.L. Reveal del estado de Guerrero, México. Está muy relacionada con *S. hintoniana* de la sección Crassipedes, pero es muy diferente.

Scutellaria petersoniae B.L. Turner & J.L. Reveal, sp. nov. (**Fig. 1**). TYPE: MEXICO. GUERRERO: Sierra Madre del Sur, along the Milpillas-Atoyac road via Puerto del Gallo, ca. 58 mi SW of Mexico Hwy 95, ca. 20.5 mi SW of Carrazal del Bravo and 1.8 mi NE of Yerba Santa in a mixed deciduous forest, 17 Oct 1975, *J.L. Reveal, K.M. Peterson, R.M. Harley, & C.R. Broome 4282* (HOLOTYPE: TEX; ISOTYPES: to be distributed)

Similis *Scutellariae hintonianae* Epling sed caulibus pubescentibus habentibus pilos breves et acclives et laminis in petiolum gradatim decrescentibus (vice laminarum abrupte petiolatum).

Perennial herbs to 50 cm high, arising from fusiform tuberous roots. Primary stems much-branched from the base, moderately appressed-pubescent with upswept small hairs. Leaves opposite throughout, gradually reduced upwards, those at mid-stem mostly 3.0–4.5 mm long; petioles 0.5–1.2 cm long; blades ovate, undulate, somewhat dentate to nearly entire, gradually tapering upon the petioles, the upper surfaces moderately short-pubescent to glabrate, the lower surfaces, venose, glandular-punctate, pubescent along the major veins. Flowers 2 at each of the uppermost several nodes. Pedicels 4–5 mm long. Calyx 5–6 mm long, 3–5 mm wide, pubescent like the stems. Corollas red, 3.0–3.5 cm long, glabrous within at the very base for ca. 3 mm, pubescent thereafter with downswept hairs for ca. 6 mm; upper lip 0.8–1.0 cm long; lower lip 0.4–0.8 cm long. Upper stamens exserted from the tube for 8–10 mm; filaments attached ca. 4 mm below the corolla's orifice; anthers pale lavender, ca. 0.8 mm long. Mature nutlets not examined.

Scutellaria petersoniae is obviously very closely related to *S. hintoniana* Epling (not to be confused with *S. hintonianum* Henrickson), differing mainly in vestiture and leaf shape. *Scutellaria hintoniana* is known only from the state

FIG. 1. *Scutellaria petersoniae*, holotype.

of Mexico in oak woodlands, while *S. petersoniae* is seemingly confined to eastern Guerrero, an area well known for its amalgamation of unusual species.

Etymology.—*Scutellaria petersoniae* commemorates Kathleen M. Peterson, gifted teacher and skilled botanist (p. 1239 of the current issue, Reveal 2004).

With the present description, Epling's previously monotypic section Crassipedes now contains two taxa, both confined to the Pacific slopes of western Mexico. These two species are distinguished within the genus by their habits (rhizomatous herbs) and elongate, pubescent, red corollas. The following couplet should help distinguish the two taxa:

Stems moderately to densely pilose with spreading hairs; blades abruptly petiolate _____ **S. hintoniana**

Stems moderately pubescent with short upswept appressed hairs; blades tapering upon the petioles _____ **S. petersoniae**

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REFERENCE

Epling, C. 1942. The American species of *Scutellaria*. Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 20:1–141.

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